



United States
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20207

CPSC/OPS OF THE SECRETARY

2001 AUG 16 A 7:45

BALLOT VOTE

DATE: AUG 15 2001

TO :The Commission
Todd Stevenson, Acting, Secretary

THROUGH:Caroline Croft, Executive Director *CC*

FROM :Michael S. Solender, General Counsel *MS*
Stephen Lemberg, Assistant General Counsel *SL*

SUBJECT:Fiscal Year 2002 Regulatory Plan

BALLOT VOTE due: AUG 23 2001

Executive Order 12866 directs each agency of the Federal government, including independent regulatory agencies, to prepare a Regulatory Plan. A draft of the FY 2002 Regulatory Plan, as recommended by the Office of Hazard Identification and Reduction, for approval by the Commission and transmittal to the Office of Management and Budget, is attached. The FY 2002 Regulatory Plan includes a statement of the Commission's regulatory priorities, and covers the most important significant regulatory action the agency reasonably expects to issue in proposed or final form in the upcoming fiscal year (2002).

The information in the attached draft is current through August 15, 2001. If the Commission approves publication of the attached draft, the draft will be revised to reflect any changes in the status of any activity described in the plan that occurs between August 15, 2001, and the closing date for submission of changes to OMB.

Please indicate your vote on the following options.

I Approve the draft Regulatory Plan without change.

Signature

Date

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NOTE: This document has not been
reviewed or accepted by the Commission.
Initial MS Date 8/15/01

CPSA 6 (b)(1) Cleared
8/15/01
No Miss/Pro/Lbls or
Products Identified
☒ Excepted
Firms Notified,
Comments Processed.

II Approve the draft Regulatory Plan with the following changes (please specify):

Signature

Date

III Do not approve the draft Regulatory Plan.

Signature

Date

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION (CPSC)

Statement of Regulatory Priorities

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of death and injury associated with consumer products. To achieve this goal, the Commission:

- . participates in the development or revision of voluntary product safety standards;
- . develops mandatory product safety standards or banning rules when other, less restrictive, efforts are inadequate to address a safety hazard;
- . obtains repair, replacement, or refund of the purchase price for defective products that present a substantial product hazard; and
- . develops information and education campaigns about the safety of consumer products.

When deciding which of these approaches to take in any specific case, the Commission gathers the best available data about the nature and extent of the hazard presented by the product. The Commission then analyzes this information to determine the best way to reduce the hazard in each case. The Commission's rules require the Commission to consider, among other factors, the following criteria when deciding the level of priority for any particular project:

- . frequency and severity of injury;
- . causality of injury;
- . chronic illness and future injuries;
- . costs and benefits of Commission action;
- . unforeseen nature of the risk;
- . vulnerability of the population at risk;

. probability of exposure to the hazard.

Additionally, if the Commission proposes a mandatory safety standard for a particular product, the Commission is generally required to make statutory cost/benefit findings and adopt the least burdensome requirements that adequately protect the public.

The Commission's statutory authority requires it to rely on voluntary standards rather than mandatory standards whenever a voluntary standard is likely to result in the elimination or adequate reduction of the risk of injury and it is likely that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standard. As a result, much of the Commission's work involves cooperative efforts with other participants in the voluntary standard-setting process rather than promulgating mandatory standards.

In fiscal year 2002, the Commission's significant rulemaking activities will involve addressing risks of fire associated with ignition of upholstered furniture by small open flames.

The emphasis on this rulemaking activity in the Commission's FY 2002 regulatory plan is consistent with the Commission's statutory mandate and its criteria for setting priorities.

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TITLE: Flammability Standard for Upholstered Furniture

RIN: 3041-AB35 (Proposed Rule)

REGULATORY PLAN Yes

LOOKBACK: No

PRIORITY:

Economically Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

UNFUNDED MANDATES:

No

MAJOR:

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

15 USC 1193, Flammable Fabrics Act

CFR CITATION:

16 CFR 1640

LEGAL DEADLINE:

None.

ABSTRACT:

On June 15, 1994, the Commission published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to begin a proceeding for development of a flammability standard to address risks of death, injury, and property damage from fires associated with ignition of upholstered furniture by small open-flame sources such as matches, lighters, or candles. This ANPRM was issued after the Commission granted part of a petition requesting development of a mandatory flammability standard to address risks of injury from ignition of upholstered furniture by: (1) small open-flame sources; (2) large open-flame sources; and (3) cigarettes. The Commission voted to deny that part of the petition requesting development of a mandatory standard to address hazards associated with ignition of upholstered furniture by large open-flame sources. The Commission also voted to defer a decision on that part of the petition requesting development of a standard to address cigarette ignition, and directed the staff to report to the Commission on the effectiveness of, and the extent of industry compliance with, a voluntary program to reduce risks of ignition of upholstered furniture by cigarettes. The Commission staff developed a draft standard to address ignition of upholstered furniture by small open-flame sources.

On March 2, 1998, the Commission voted to defer action on small open-flame sources and gather additional information on the potential toxicity of flame-retardant chemicals that might be used to meet a standard. A public hearing on this subject was held May 5-6, 1998. The staff is analyzing data from the hearing and completing other technical studies. In CPSC's 1999 appropriations legislation, Congress directed the Commission to contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for an independent study of potential health hazards associated with the use of flame retardant chemicals that might be used in upholstered furniture fabrics to meet a CPSC standard. The draft NAS report was completed and forwarded to Congress in April 2000; the final NAS report was published in July 2000. The report concluded that of 16 flame-retardant chemicals reviewed, 8 could be used in upholstered furniture fabrics without presenting health hazards to consumers. Additional exposure studies were recommended for the remaining eight chemicals. The report indicates that a number of suitable flame-retardant treatments are available; these include treatments already in use in various textile products, including

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upholstered furniture sold in the United Kingdom to meet existing U.K. flammability regulations.

CPSC is also considering possible impacts of flame-retardant chemical use on worker safety and the environment. At the CPSC staff's request, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health is assessing potential worker exposure to and risks from certain flame-retardant chemicals that may be used by textile and furniture producers to comply with an upholstered furniture flammability standard. The CPSC staff is also working with the Environmental Protection Agency to consider possible controls on flame-retardant compounds used in residential upholstered furniture fabrics under that agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Authority. Upon completion of its chemical risk assessment and other technical activities, the CPSC staff will present alternatives for future action by the Commission.

STATEMENT OF NEED:

In 1998, approximately 480 deaths, more than 1,300 injuries, and about \$191 million in property damage resulted from 9,400 residential fires in the United States in which upholstered furniture was the first item to ignite. The total societal cost attributable to upholstered furniture fires was approximately \$2.8 billion in 1998. This total includes fires ignited by small open-flame sources, large open-flame sources, and cigarettes. Of these, small open-flame fires accounted for approximately 80 deaths, 350 injuries and \$32 million in property losses.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGAL BASIS:

Section 4 of the Flammable Fabrics Act (FFA) (15 USC 1193) authorizes the Commission to issue a flammability standard or other regulation for a product of interior furnishing if the Commission determines that such a standard is "needed to adequately protect the public against unreasonable risk of the occurrence of fire leading to death or personal injury, or significant property damage."

The Commission's regulatory proceeding could result in several actions, one of which could be the development of a mandatory standard requiring that upholstered furniture sold in the United States meet mandatory labeling requirements, resist ignition, or meet other performance criteria under test conditions specified in the standard.

ALTERNATIVES:

The ANPRM stated that the Commission was considering the following alternatives:

(1) The Commission could issue a mandatory flammability standard if the Commission finds that such a standard is needed to address an unreasonable risk of the occurrence of fire from ignition of upholstered furniture by small open-flame sources;

(2) The Commission could issue mandatory requirements for labeling of upholstered furniture, in addition to, or as an alternative to, the requirements of a mandatory flammability standard;

(3) The Commission could terminate the proceeding for development of a flammability standard and rely on a voluntary standard if a voluntary standard would adequately address the risk of fire and substantial compliance with such a standard is likely to result; and

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(4) The Commission could terminate the proceeding and withdraw the ANPRM.

ANTICIPATED COSTS AND BENEFITS:

The estimated annual cost of imposing a mandatory standard to address ignition of upholstered furniture by small open-flame sources will depend upon the test requirements imposed by the standard and the steps manufacturers take to meet those requirements. Again, depending upon the test requirements, a small open-flame standard could also reduce cigarette-ignited fire losses, the societal cost of which was over \$2 billion in 1997. For this reason, the potential benefits of a mandatory standard to address the risk of ignition of upholstered furniture by small open-flame sources could be significant, even if the standard did not prevent all such fires started by open-flame sources.

RISKS:

The estimated total cost to society from all residential fires associated with upholstered furniture was \$2.8 billion in 1997.

Societal costs associated with upholstered furniture fires are among the highest associated with any product subject to the Commission's authority. A standard has the potential to reduce these societal costs.

TIMETABLE:

ACTION	DATE	FR CITE
ANPRM	06/15/1994	59 FR 30735
ANPRM Comment Period End	08/15/1994	
Staff Briefing of Commission on NPRM	12/18/1997	
Commission Voted To Defer Action Pending Results of Toxicity Hearing	03/02/1998	
Commission Hearing May 5 & 6, 1998 on Possible Toxicity of Flame Retardant Chemicals	03/17/1998	63 FR 13017
NAS Study Completed (Required by Congress)	07/10/2000	
Staff Sends Briefing Package to Commission	10/00/2001	

REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS REQUIRED:

Undetermined

SMALL ENTITIES AFFECTED:**GOVERNMENT LEVELS AFFECTED:**

Undetermined

FEDERALISM: Undetermined

PROCUREMENT:

Not procurement-related

ENERGY EO:**# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

AGENCY CONTACT:

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- WILL NOT PRINT IN AGENDA

* - MISSING DATA ELEMENT